North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1851. NO. 86.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

Published Weekly and Semi-Weekly, by

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of the Weekly. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

ROANOKE LANDS.

THE Subscriber, having four Plantations containing about 4,500 acres on this River, is disposed to sell one of them, and to a good neighbor, who will continue the system of improvement, the terms will be made very advantageous. The estate contains about 1000 acres, consisting of the usual portions of low grounds, second low grounds, and uplands, part of which has been greatly improved by Liming, Plaster and Clover. There is every advantage of River communication with Norfolk and Plymouth; the Railroad to the former will soon be completed, and if the Raleigh and Gaston Road is rebuilt, the estate will be accessible from Raleigh in half a day's ride. The health of the low Country has unquestionably changed within the last ten years, so it is no longer unsafe to reside there.

For further information, enquire by letter, post paid, of the subscriber, or in his absence of Thos. Sterling, Jackson, N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.

July 22nd, 1851. (ta$5) 2m 76—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

Parasols and Umbrellas

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of

Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseiles VESTS, Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851, 77—

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of August, 1851, I shall expose to public sale as the law directs, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, the following land and town lots, or enough thereof to satisfy the taxes for 1847, due in 1848, and cost of advertising.

	Tax.
Bledsoe and Johnson, one town lot, valued at $1,000, not listed, only Bledsoe's half deed,	$2 60
Moses A. Bledsoe, 139 acres, $556,	6 20
Ditto for S. J. Baker, Guard, 500 acres, $5,000,	14 60
Elizabeth Bell, one town lot,	16
Elizabeth Barber, one lot, $400,	1 05
Sally Chavers, part lot 46,	91
A. G. Drake, one lot, $2,000,	15 70
Catherine Gooch, one lot, $75,	20
Absalom Mangum, part lot 39,	1 27
Jesse Pettiford, one lot, $50,	88
Hannah Sturdevant, ¼ lot, $125,	33
James Terry, ¼, not listed,	1 08
Leethy Wilkins, one lot, $400,	2 64
Estate of Calvin Whitaker, part 68, $200,	72
Lavina Bell, part 109, $400.	1 04
Martha Spivey, ¼ acre, $200,	52
E. Miller, ¼, $150,	39
Mary Miller, ¼, $50,	13

WILLIE POPE, *former Sheriff.*

July 7, 1851. 71—td.

LANDS FOR SALE

In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville; on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W hlf of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N. R 6 W; S E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W. C. Bevens, Esq., of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—ta$5.

N. B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$ 20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25
Children under 12 and Servants half price.	

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

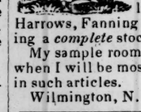
Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans, Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar, Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers." Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on Monday, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al-other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *uita ble premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $ 150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ½ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Berrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls.
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paras o
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

Additional Supplies of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

REMARKABLY CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL printed and embroidered Muslins Fancy colored Lawns, checked and Jaconet Muslins Cotton Cambrics, and Irish Linens,
200 pieces splendid spring calicoes, at all prices,
London chints, and curtain calicoes,
Silk laces and ribbons for trimming fine dresses,
Laces, edgings and braids,
Fancy, silk, and glass buttons,
Fine buff, pink and purple Ginghams,
Tweeds cassimere and Kentucky Jeans,
Black Summer cloth and Alpaccas,
Navy drilling and brown linen,
Cottonade and Regetta Cassimeres, for men and boys,
Nankeen cloth and Marsailles Vesting,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Jeans,
Ladies fine Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Gentlemens black Hoskin and thread Gloves,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Neck H'd'k'f's and Cravats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Linen H'd'k'f's.

These Goods, in addition to those already announced, together with others daily expected, enables the under, signed to present to the lovers of good taste, not only the largest, but the richest, the best and cheapest, and most elegant assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, he has ever offered in this market; and in the disposition of which, for like qualities and styles and beauty of designs he cannot and will not be undersold by any retail establishment in the State.

T. A MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 6, 1851. 53—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of *FARMING IMPLEMENTS,*

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

Bonnets Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used most exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can *see* specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Faleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

Also, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

Terms—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

Raleigh, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

. Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S, N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilos Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpasssed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

No 21, Old Street.

Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

References:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its operations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month		18 00
Single	do	10 00
do	do week	3 50
do	do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & E. L. SCOTT CO

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

June 25, 1851. 66—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,

Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20,

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The elections of this month in several States of the Union have so filled up the number now chosen to the next, the thirty-second Congress, that a substantially correct opinion may be formed of the political complexion of that very important body.

In the Senate, but three vacancies are yet to be filled; namely, one Senator each from the States of Tennessee, Connecticut and California. Of the fifty-nine Senators elect, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are Whigs, and four, that is to say, Hale, Seward, Sumner and Chase, are Freesoilers. It is also alleged that Dodge of Wisconsin, Democrat, Fish of New York, Whig; Foote of Vermont, Whig; and Wade of Ohio, Whig, are Freesoilers.

In the House of Representatives, in which the Whig party had a small majority in the last Congress, and which will consist, when complete of two hundred and thirty-three members, one hundred and ninety-two are now elected, of which one hundred and ten are Democrats and eighty-two are Whigs. Of the one hundred and ten Democrats four are avowed Freesoilers, namely, Bartlett of Vermont, Crow of Pennsylvania, King of New York, and Rantoul of Massachusetts; of the eighty-two Whigs six are avowed Freesoilers, namely, Campbell, Newton and Giddings of Ohio, Howe of Pennsylvania, and Allen and Mann of Massachusetts. Parties as elected, therefore, stand, 106 Democrats, 76 Whigs, and 10 acknowledged Freesoilers.

The States yet to elect members of the House of Representatives are the following; to which we annex their political representation in the last Congress.

	Democrats.	Whigs.
Texas,	2	—
California,	2	—
Maryland,	3	3
Virginia,	13	2
Georgia,	5	3
Louisiana,	3	1
Mississippi,	4	—
Total,	32	9

There can be no doubt that the Democrats to be elected from these States will number at least as many as they did in the last Congress. We think we shall *gain* one member in Virginia. There will probably also be gains in Georgia and Maryland. If the number stand the same, however, as in the last House, there will be, adding those last numbers to the members elect, 138 Democrats, 85 Whigs and 10 Freesoilers. A majority of the whole house will be 117, and the Democratic party will thus in all probability have 21 members over and above a majority of the whole house. It is very probable, indeed, that both parties will be found to embrace freesoilers in larger numbers than those just enumerated, when the opinions of newly elected members shall be fully ascertained. It is gratifying to feel assured, however, that the number of these in our own party cannot reach 21 besides the four avowed free soilers already designated, who class themselves as Democrats; and that the great Democratic party is to be at length once more entrusted with the destinies of this Union—*is to have a larger majority in the House of Representatives than it ever possessed before.*

In view of this gratifying and glorious fact, Democrats North and South should feel that they have in themselves a sure and safe protection from abolition agitation in the next Congress; and at once dismiss whatever of sectional animosity has divided them in the past. If *secessionists*—that is to say, Democrats who seek to preserve the Union by maintaining the rights of the States, and resisting the consolidating schemes of Federalism—will aid the great republican, constitutional party of the country to repel the assaults of the Whig and free-soil parties upon the Constitution—all will yet be well—the Constitution will be maintained and the Union saved. It is in the power of Southern Democrats, by uniting with the sound Democracy of the Union, upon the broad, catholic, national platform of NON-INTERVENTION—the platform of Baltimore—the platform of '48, of '44, of the olden republican time, of the Jeffersonian era—to make all well again with the country—to restore peace—to subdue jealousy—to rekindle in the breasts of the honest and patriotic men, who have been temporarily alienated from it, their original affection for the Union—to diffuse universal confidence in its permanency, and to impart a fresh impetus to the flourishing interests and miraculous progress of our great Republic. Harmony of the Democratic party for the sake of the country, must now be our watchword. We doubt not that it will be. We expect to see the Baltimore platform again erected; the North, the South, the East and the West rallying fraternally upon it; and the flag of our Union floating triumphantly over it. That is the platform of the National Democracy—of State sovereignty—of republican liberty, and the platform of the CONSTITUTION.

On the other hand, how POTENT for saving the Union will be the Whig party in the approaching Congress! Eighty-five in two hundred and thirty-three is the full measure of the strength for *Union!* If this be the only *Union* party in the country, pray what is to become of the country? What a sad number of disunionists fill the land! If the Union, and Constitution, and every thing good and valuable in our institutions, rest upon their shoulders, how deplorable is the predicament of all of them, just now! What grand inducements does the puissant plight for good, of the Whig party, hold out to the friends of the Union to join their ranks! What mighty attractions do they present to the lovers of peace and harmony, of quiet and safety, among old men—of social progress, State honor, national dignity, and American supremacy, among young men—to fraternise with them!

A party under whose imbecile and plodding administration of affairs, the Confederacy has been well nigh rent in twain—the *Union* party! A squad of eighty-five in the national Congress, seeking to infringe the Constitution by every measure of its policy—but impotent to carry any measure—the Union party! We hope the young men of Virginia, who are about to assume the highest prerogative of the citizen, will reflect upon the peculiar inducements and attractions which are presented by these boastful impotents, to join their organization.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MEMBERS ELECT.

Senators holding over and Elect.

Whigs in *Italics*; Democrats in Roman—those marked F. S. are Free Soilers or Abolitionists.

	Term Expires.		Term Expires.
ALABAMA.		MICHIGAN.	
Jeremiah Clemens	1853	Alpheus Felch	1853
William R. King	1855	Lewis Cass	1857
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Wm. K. Sebastian	1853	David R. Atchison	1855
Solon Borland	1855	*Henry S. Geyer*	1857
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Truman Smith	1855	J. P. Hale, (F. S.)	1853
	1857	Moses Norris, jr.	1855
CALIFORNIA.		NEW YORK.	
Wm. M. Gwin	1855	*W. H. Seward,* (F.S.)	1855
	1857	*Hamilton Fish*	1857
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
Presley Spruance	1855	*Jacob W. Miller*	1853
James A. Bayard	1857	R. F. Stockton	1857
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jackson Morton	1855	*Willie P. Mangum*	1853
Stephen R. Mallory	1857	*Geo. E. Badger*	1855
GEORGIA.		OHIO.	
John M. Berrien	1853	S. P. Chase, (F. S.)	1855
Wm. C. Dawson	1855	*Benj. F. Wade*	1857
INDIANA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Whitcomb	1855	*James Cooper*	1853
Jesse D. Bright	1857	R. Brodhead, jr.	1857
ILLINOIS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
S. A. Douglass	1853	*John H. Clarke*	1853
James Shields	1855	Charles T. James	1857
IOWA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
George W. Jones	1853	R. Barnwell Rhett	1853
Augustus C. Dodge	1855	A. P. Butler	1855
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Joseph R. Underwood	1853	*John Bell*	1853
Henry Clay	1855		1857
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
S. U. Downs	1853	Sam. Houston	1853
Pierre Soule	1855	Thos. J. Rusk	1857
MAINE.		VERMONT.	
Jas. W. Bradbury	1853	*Wm. Upham*	1853
Hannibal Hamlin	1857	*Solomon Foote*	1857
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
John Davis	1853	R. M. T. Hunter	1853
C. Sumner, (F. S.)	1857	James M. Mason	1857
MARYLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
James A. Pearce	1855	Isaac P. Walker	1855
Thomas G. Pratt	1857	Henry Dodge	1857
MISSISSIPPI.			
Henry S. Foote	1853		
Jefferson Davis	1857		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEMBERS ELECT.

MISSOURI.
1 *John F. Darby*
2 *Gilchrist Porter*
3 *John G. Miller*
4 Willard P. Hall
5 John S. Phelps

IOWA.
1 Lincoln L. Clark
2 Bernhardt Henn

VERMONT.
1 *Ahiman L. Miner*
2 *William Hebard*
3 *George B. Meacham*
4 Th. Bartlett, jr. (F. S.)

MAINE.
1 Moses McDonald
2 John Appleton
3 *Robert Goodenow*
4 Charles Andrews
5 Ephraim K. Smart
6 *Israel Washburn, jr.*
7 Thomas J. D. Fuller

OHIO.
1 David T. Disney.
2 *L. D. Campbell, (F.S.)*
3 *Hiram Bell*
4 *Benjamin Stanton*
5 Alfred P. Egerton
6 Frederick Green
7 E. M. Ellsbury
8 *John L. Taylor*
9 Edson B. Olds
10 Charles Sweetzer
11 George H. Busby
12 *John Welsh*
13 James M. Gaylord
14 *Alexander Harper*
15 *William F. Hunter*
16 *John Johnson*
17 Joseph Cable
18 David K. Carter
19 *Eben Newton, (F. S.)*
20 *J. R. Giddings, (F.S.)*
21 N. S. Townshend

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 Thomas B. Florence
2 *Joseph R. Chandler*
3 *Henry D. Moore*
4 John Robins, Jr.
5 John McNair
6 Thomas Ross
7 John A. Morrison
8 *Thaddeus Stevens*
9 J. Glancy Jones
10 Miles M. Dimmick
11 *Henry M. Fuller*
12 G. A. Grow, (F. S.)
13 James Gamble
14 *T. M. Bibighaus*
15 William H. Kurts
16 J. X. McLanahan
17 Andrew Parker
18 John L. Dawson
19 *Joseph H. Kuhns*
20 *John Allison*
21 *Thomas M. Howe*
22 *John W. Howe,* (F. S.)
23 *John H. Walker*
24 Alfred Gillmore

FLORIDA.
1 *Edward C. Cabell*

DELAWARE.
1 George R. Riddle

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 Daniel Wallace
2 James L. Orr
3 Joseph A. Woodward
4 James McQueen
5 Armistead Burt
6 William Aiken
7 William F. Colcock

CONNECTICUT.
1 *Charles Chapman*
2 C. M. Ingersoll
3 C. F. Cleaveland
4 O. S. Seymour

WISCONSIN.
1 Charles Durkee
2 Benj. C. Eastman
3 James D. Doty

NEW JERSEY
1 Nathan D. Stratton
2 Charles Skelton
3 Isaac Wildrick
4 *George H. Brown*
5 Rodman M. Price

TENNESSEE.
1 Andrew Johnson
2 *Albert G. Watkins*
3 *Josiah M. Anderson*
4 John H. Savage
5 George W. Jones
6 James H. Thomas
7 *Meredith P. Gentry*
8 *William Cullom*
9 Isham G. Harris
10 Frederick P. Stanton
11 *C. H. Williams*

NEW YORK.
1 John G. Floyd
2 *Obediah Bowne*
3 Emanuel B. Hart
4 *J. H. Hobart Haws*
5 *George Briggs*
6 *James Brooks*
7 Abraham P. Stephens
8 Gilbert Dean
9 William Murray
10 *Marius Schoonmaker*
11 Josiah Sutherland, Jr.
12 David L. Seymour
13 *John L. Schoolcraft*
14 *John H. Boyd*
15 Joseph Russell
16 *John Wells*
17 Alexander H. Buel
18 Preston King, (F. S.)
19 Willard Ives,
20 Timothy Jenkins
21 William W. Snow
22 *Henry Bennett*
23 Leander Babcock
24 Daniel T. Jones
25 Thomas Y. How, Jr.
26 *H. S. Walbridge*
27 *William A. Sackett*
28 *Ab. M. Schermerhorn*
29 *Jedediah Hosford*
30 Reuben Robie
31 *Frederick S. Martin*
32 *S. G. Haven*
33 *Aug. P. Hascall*
34 *Lorenzo Burrows*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1 *Amos Tuck*
2 Charles H. Peaslee
3 *Jared Perkins*
4 Harry Hibbard

RHODE ISLAND.
1 *George E. King*
2 Benj. H. Thurston

MICHIGAN.
1 *Ebenezer J. Penniman*
2 C. E. Stuart
3 *James I. Conger*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 *William Appleton*
2 R. Rantoul, Jr. (F. S.)
3 *James H. Duncan*
4 *B. Thompson*
5 *Charles Allen,* (F. S.)
6 *George T. Davis*
7 *John Z. Goodrich*
8 *Horace Mann,* (F. S.)
9 *Orin Fowler*
10 *Zeno Scudder*

ILLINOIS.
1 Wm. H. Bissell
2 Willis Allen
3 Orlando B. Ficklin
4 Richard S. Moloney
5 Wm. A. Richardson
6 Thomas Campbell
7 *Richard Yates*

ALABAMA.
1 John Bragg
2 *James Abercrombie*
3 Sampson W. Harris
4 William R. Smith
5 George S. Houston
6 W. R. W. Cobb
7 *Alexander White*

KENTUCKY.
1 Linn Boyd
2 *Benj. E. Grey*
3 *Presly Ewing*
4 *Wm. T. Wood*
5 James Stone
6 *Addison White*
7 *Humphrey Marshall*
8 John C. Breckenridge
9 J. C. Mason
10 R. C. Stanton

INDIANA.
1 James Lockhart
2 Cyrus L. Dunham
3 John L. Robinson
4 *Samuel W. Parker*
5 Thomas A. Hendricks
6 Willis A. Gorman
7 John G. Davis
8 Daniel Mace
9 Graham N. Fitch
10 *Samuel Brenton*

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 *Thomas L. Clingman*
2 *Joseph P. Caldwell*
3 *Alfred Dockery*
4 *James T. Morehead*
5 Abraham W. Venable
6 John R. J. Daniel
7 William S. Ashe
8 *Edward Stanly*
9 *David Outlaw*

ARKANSAS.
1 Robert W. Johnson

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

	—1850–'51.—		—1848.—	
	Whig.	*Dem.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*
New Hampshire,	2	2	2	2
Missouri,	3	2	—	5
Iowa,	—	2	1	1
Rhode Island,	1	1	2	—
Vermont,	3	1	3	1
Florida,	1	—	1	—
Maine,	2	5	2	5
South Carolina,	—	7	—	7
Pennsylvania,	9	15	15	9
Ohio,	10	11	10	11
New York,	17	17	32	2
New Jersey,	1	4	4	1
Wisconsin,	—	3	1	2
Michigan,	2	1	1	2
Massachusetts,	9	1	10	—
Connecticut,	1	3	1	3
Indiana,	2	8	1	9
Kentucky,	5	5	6	4
Alabama,	2	5	2	5
Illinois,	1	6	1	6
Delaware,	—	1	1	—
Arkansas,	—	1	—	1
Tennessee,	5	6	4	7
North Carolina,	6	3	6	3
Total thus far,	82	110	106	86

THE REACTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The Greenville (S. C.) Patriot of the 8th draws the following contrast between the present state of public sentiment in the State of South Carolina and the prevailing feeling within its borders several months ago:

"It is, indeed, amazing to see what changes take place in public opinion in the short space of a few months. Last fall the whole State seemed to be for secession. Now, if it was left to a vote of the people, a majority would be found opposed to it. Six months since there was not a newspaper in South Carolina that did not advocate disunion and secession. Now we have the Southern Patriot, Hamburg Republican, Charleston News, Southern Standard, Columbia Transcript and Erskine Miscellany, all opposed to secession.

"Not a whisper was heard, when the Legislature met, of any popular expression against secession. Recently Hamburg has, with great unanimity, declared herself in the opposition. Four thousand persons at Greenville Court-house, on the 4th July expressed themselves, by the preamble and resolutions adopted, hostile to secession. Horry district did the same at a public meeting on the same day.

"Last fall there was not heard a single voice from the leading men of the State in opposition to secession, except from Col. Grayson, Mr. Poinsett, Gen. Hamilton, and Gen. Thompson. Since that time we have seen letters opposing, with great ability, the separate action of the State, from Judge Cheves, Judge Butler, Judge O'Neal, Col. Preston, Dr. Lieber, Judge Withers, Dr. Dickson, Col. Burt, Col. Chesnut, Col. Orr, Mr. Barnwell, Col. Brooks, Col. Boyce, Col. Owens, and many others.

What madness, what futility, to talk of *respecting* the fugitive slave law! * * It is the most infernal libel on the name of law which any legislature has enacted within a life-time. It is an act from which Christendom recoils with abhorrence.

N. Y. Tribune Aug. 19, 1850.

This is the language of the organ of one wing of the whig party in New York, with which the friends of Fillmore and Webster have just *united!!*

Boston Post.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Since our last issue there has been a perfet avalanche of Cuban news upon us. We are up to our knees this morning in papers that are filled with accounts from that more than ever interesting Island, and we scarcely know how to begin the task of selecting and connecting the details. That there is a Revolution going on there, and which, in its progress so far, has been marked with the most sanguinary excesses, we have no reason to doubt. That it will continue to advance until the whole Island shall be involved in its commotion we have every reason to believe. However questionable we may formerly have considered the alleged grievances of the people there under the Spanish government, yet recent events have greatly changed the feelings with which we contemplated the subject. The high handed proceedings of the authorities of the Island, in chasing and boarding and searching American boats and vessels—in capturing upon the high seas our countrymen who were not in arms, in conveying them to Havana, where being denied every privilege of explanation and defence, they were drawn out in a public square and shot down like beeves; acts like these are well calculated to kindle a flame of indignation in the United States that will invite thousands to rush from our shores to the Island with a determination, at all hazards, to avenge the cold blooded and inhuman massacre of their countrymen. There never was a more shocking or needless exhibition of ferocity on the part of its perpetrators than was the late massacre of Americans at Havanna. It would have been wise in the Captain General and his subordinates to have treated these unfortunate men with some little leniency. Magnanimity on such an occasion and under such circumstances would have done much to cripple the projects of the disaffected—for it would have served to soothe excitements every where; and to discourage the arrangements going on abroad for raising the requisite supplies of men and arms for the assistance of the patriots. It would have led the people and government here to act more harmoniously together in enforcing neutrality, and it might have smoothed the way perhaps to an accommodation, upon honorable terms, between the Captain General and the insurgents. But contrary to every dictate of sound policy and contrary to the voice of prudence, that misguided functionary has, under the impulses of an almost diabolical spirit, stained his administration with a crime which all the water that flows between him and his imbecile Queen cannot wash out. He has by a savage butchery of unarmed Americans, almost under the windows of his Palace, and amidst the shouts and yells of a miserable populace, put the seal of infamy upon his name, and laid a sure foundation for the severance of Cuba from the Spanish possession. Knowing, as he must have known, the extreme activity with which Lopez and his co-operators were enlisting soldiers in the United States to effect this separation—and knowing, too, how many were ready to flock to his standard whenever it was raised, the Captain General should have carefully abstained from any demonstration, which would give just cause of offence or irritation to the people here, for if he did not, he might, in an evil hour, precipitate upon himself an overwhelming force that would crush him and his whole govenment into the dust. He has, however, disregarded all the considerations which should have counselled him to forbearance and magnanimity. He has, with a total blindness to consequences, cut himself off from all sympathy with the people of this country, by doing a deed which awakens in every bosom emotions of abhorrence and unutterable detestation towards him and Spain. He has done more than this. He has rendered certain the independence of Cuba and its subsequent annexation to the United States. All the power that he possesses, backed by all the power of Spain and the whole of Europe besides, will not now be sufficient to prevent the fulfilment of this now obvious destiny of that fine Island. We are led to this conclusion by the certainty of our belief that the universal execrations which the intelligence of a massacre of so many Americans will awaken all over our land, will lead thousands who would have never dreamed of joining an invading expedition, to band themselves together for the purpose of avenging that foul and dreadful deed. Our own government, too, will be seriously embarrassed in its action by it—for so universal and deep will be the excitement of the people that it will be almost impracticable to observe the neutral obligations which have been so compromised by the folly and stupidity, not to say the inhumanity, of the Spanish proceedings. Public sentiment prevails in the United States with a power that foreigners seem to be entirely ignorant of—and when it points with *unanimity* and *enthusiasm*, in a fixed direction, it is irresistible. Great, therefore, should be the precautions, on all sides, to keep it in a right state—and great is the guilt which attaches to any outrage the tendency of which is manifestly to inflame this public sentiment in such a way as to expose our peaceful relations with any nation to disturbance and rupture. The guilt is on the head of the Captain General of Cuba, and *he* is responsible for the further disasters of this outbreak in the Island.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The right of revolution and the right of secession are things totally distinct and different. Revolution, in the eye of law, is wrongful in incipiency—so wrongful that it must be resisted with arms and unto blood. It only becomes rightful in the eye of law *after* it has succeeded, *after* it has triumphed over the forcible and sanguinary measures used to suppress it. To say that secession is revolution, is to say, not merely that secessian is inexpedient, unwise and dangerous, as the majority in the South now considers it—but that it is unlawful in its incipiency and in its purpose—is to say, as Mr. Webster has over and over again declared in his recent speeches, that it must be resisted by force—resisted with all the powers of the government—that blood must be shed, that life must be sacrificed, and that civil war must desolate the land, until the seceding State is physically overpowered, or until the resources of the national government are exhausted and revolution or secession is thereby consummated. The idea that secession is a revolutionary right, is bloody in all its scopes and features—it falsifies Mr. Webster's own doctrine of a "bargain broken on one side, being broken on both sides, and the compact being thereby dissolved," and renders the ravages of civil war and horrors of fratricide necessary to effect a release from that broken bargain and dissolved compact. It supposes a right in the usurping party to the compact to enforce obedience to its usurpations; and denounces as treason what may be only effectual resistance of those usurpations by the injured party. It arms with the sword of justice and law the violators of a compact, and casts the obloquy of rebellion and treason upon the injured object of their outrages.

Such is not the doctrine of the South. Such is not the doctrine of the States-rights party, or the great republican party of the Union. Such was not the doctrine of the great Jefferson, contained in his patriachal counsel to the South to "*separate* from our *companions* (he did not say *revolt* from our *rulers*) only when the sole alternative left, are the dissolution of our Union with them, or a submission to *a government without limitation of powers.*" What does this doctrine of Mr. Webster—that secession is a *revolutionary* right—make of the national government but *a government without limitation of powers?* The serfs of Russia and the oppressed millions of Europe are without all other redress than *revolution*, because their governments are *without limitation of powers.* Are the people and the States of this Republic in the same abject condition? If there be no redress for the States for a violated constitution, a broken bargain, a dissolved compact, but revolution—but unlawful revolt which the usurping power *may* lawfully and *must*, in duty, suppress by force and bloodshed, of what value, what but a mockery, are any limitations of its authority—what does the usurping government become but *a government without limitation of powers?* The doctrine of Mr. Webster is the doctrine of Federalism, the doctrine of consolidation, the doctrine of unrestrained usurpation, and a doctrine which every friend of Constitutional Union, must, with Mr. Jefferson, regard as the doctrine of Dissolution.

Richmond Enquirer.

LT. THOMAS C. JAMES. It is with sorrow that we have to record the name of Lt. Thomas Cowan James among those who perished with the prisoners executed at Havana. It would have been less painful to report the death of this martyr in the cause of liberty if an opportunity had been afforded him to strike one blow for freedom, and had he perished while "stemming with mighty effort the tide of battle."

The report of his death was received here with the most painful emotions, as he was a Wilmingtonian, and while among us was universally beloved and esteemed. We deeply sympathize with his kindred and friends—for he also was with us a friend and a favorite. He was, indeed, capable of eliciting warm attachments.

Wilmington Commercial.

[Correspondence of the Scientific American.]

LONDON, July 30th, 1851.

Hobbs, the American locksmith, has dumb-founded all the great London locksmiths, by picking his way into the best patented locks made by the English manufacturers. This feat was done by Mr. Hobbs, who operated upon a lock placed upon the vault door of the State Paper's Office, and considered proof against picklocks. In twenty-five minutes he was in among the State records, and in ten minutes after he re-locked the door, a feat, the lock being a detector, that was thought impossible. He is to experiment on another patent lock, which is to be enclosed between two boards, sealed by the committee, and nothing but the hole for the key is to be exposed to view, and thirty days is to be the period allowed for opening it. The experiment is looked forward to with considerable interest by all persons connected with the trade. Mr. H. is to get £200 for opening it, and he says he *will do it.* Mr. Hobbs exhibits a lock, and offers a reward of £200 to any person who can pick it or form a false key which will open it, after examining the lock and key for any period they may please. The Lock is Day & Newell's American Parapeutic.

From the opening of the Exhibition till Saturday, July 26, no less than 2,929,778 visits have been paid to it. £66,638 5s. has been received from the sale of season tickets, and the amount taken in payments at the doors has been £181,011 6s. With subscriptions, therefore, the total incomings of the Royal Commission now considerably exceed £300,000 (more than one million and a half of dollars.) Mr. Abbot Lawrence, having requested that his son, Col. T. B. Lawrence may be allowed to take out of the Great Exhibition three of Mr. Colt's revolving pistols, to be forwarded to the Cape of Good Hope, for the use of an officer in Her Majesty's service, the Lords of the Treasury have given directions to the proper authorities to permit the pistols to be removed from the Exhibition Building, and delivered to Col. Lawrence, as requested.

In raw materials America stands unapproachable, at least in that material upon which so much of England's manufacturing superiority depends, viz., cotton. The southern planters have not shown the least disposition to produce any effect apart from inherent excellence, because here are not merely neat packages of samples, but full-sized bales. The chief cottons shown are from Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and South Carolina. Among the first may be specified that shown by Mr. Jones, of Burke County, which is beautifully fine, soft, and silky. The cotton from Mr. J. B. Merriweather, of Montgomery, Alabama, is soft, strong, fine, of good color, well handled, and in all respects most excellent. The same also may be said of the cotton from Mr. W. Hampton, of Charleston, S. C., which closely resembles the preceding in all its good qualities. These two bales are probably the finest of the whole series, but undoubtedly some of the others are very nearly, if not quite as good. The cotton from Mr. W. Seabrook, of South Carolina, especially may be mentioned as first-rate. Amongst the contributions from Tennessee, the specimens shown by Mr. D. Lak, of Memphis, Shelby Co.; Mr. G. L. Holmes, of the same place; Mr. J. Pope, and Mr. Samuel Bond, also of Memphis, are as good as can be desired. In looking over the cotton samples, in the East India department, I must say our planters need have no fears about such competition—all they have to do, is to progress as they have hitherto done. The indigenous cottons of India are all of them, by nature, short staples; they are wanting in that long, silky lustre which is so eminently characteristic of the best varieties of the American species. But on looking over the extensive series of the native cottons of Hindostan, there is another fact which cannot fail to strike the observer—and that is, the careless and imperfect mode in which the fibre itself has been prepared and collected. One series of cotton from the East India Government Farms, and made into Manchester goods, look very well, but they are of short staple. There are some good samples from the British West Indies, and to that quarter let the American planter have his eyes wide open. There are beautiful specimens of Sea Island from Trinidad and Barbadoes, and a splendid sample of the New Orleans kind from Jamaica. Small samples of nankeen, and some very short staple cotton are shown in the Chinese department; and a single specimen of good and long cotton is shown from Peru. The African cottons do not show to much advantage.

A beautiful little specimen of a marine steamer has come up to London from the Clyde, in Scotland; she is named the "Tourist," and was built by Denny & Brothers, Dumbarton; her length of keel and fore-rake are 155 feet, breadth of beam 16½ feet, depth of hold 7 feet 9 inches. Her two engines are oscillating, 70 horse-power each, and go like chronometers, driving her at 16 knots per hour. Her paddle wheels are feathering—quite a common kind here, and I would advise our North River Engineers to try them, they add greatly to the speed of a vessel.

In the Exhibition I have noticed a gem for printers: it is a specimen of type, said to be the smallest ever manufactured in this country. The whole of Gray's Elegy, consisting of thirty-two verses, is contained in two columns, 3¾ inches deep.

There is also another for watchmakers—it is a watch made of ivory, with gold screws and steel moving powers. It works in ten rubies, and weighs (glass and vase included) only half an ounce.

There is another for musicians, and it belongs to America. It is an invention of T. S. Wood, of Virginia, that is never without a crowd about it, when the doors are opened. It is the attachment of a violin to a piano. It is a bona fide fiddle, played with four bows—producing the softest vibrations of sound; Paganini could not have excited more wonder in the meridian of his celebrity. If the performer is master of the paino, the horse hairs run to and fro on inclined planes with an activity that puts all common elbows at defiance. It is an original idea, clearly an American one, to fiddle by machinery. Sir George Smart, the distinguished composer and organist, the oban man of the music jury, contemplated its movement a long time with evident amusement.

In my last I presented some information relative to the proceedings of the British Association for the advancement of Science, and in my next I will present some more, as it is very interesting to scientific men.

A trial has taken place to test the quality of the French and the English Sheffield files; the English proved to be superior.

By a vote in Parliament, of 75 to 47, the Exhibition Building will be left standing to the 1st of May, 1852, in order to collect opinion relative to its permanence in Hyde Park. I think it should be removed, for however fine it is—and it is the greatest wonder to be seen—the green trees and the blue sky above are more valuable to the Londoners than the Crystal Palace.

EXCELSIOR.

[We had some conversation, a few days ago, with a gentleman of this place, direct from London. The greatest wonder to be seen, he said, is the Crystal Palace itself. The American department, he stated, was wretchedly managed, or we would have made a much better appearance. Too much room was demanded in the first place, for if the articles in the department were as closely packed as in other departments, they would have appeared to better advantage. It was the general opinion there, he said, that the Commissioner was not very well qualified for his office; the whole business, as is generally the case with our political managers, has been a political blunder. A mere politician does very well to blow, but he is evidently out of his element among machinery. ED.]

The Fayetteville, N. C., Observer, whig, has at last found out that the New York whigs are wrong—that they go for the proviso, and the agitation of the repeal of the fugitive slave law, etc., and closes the article in which this truthful admission is made with another equally truthful. Its final sentence is, "We ask our *brother* whigs of the north to pause," thus admitting the abolition character of the whig party at the north.

Boston Post.

THAT OTHER EXPEDITION. The New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile Register, (dating 13th inst.,) after announcing the departure of the Pampero, says:—

"There are now here, ready to sail, as soon as supplies and transportations are furnished, about six or seven hundred men, more or less, young, and many of them from the leading families of the South and South-West. A finer set of young men I have never seen at any time during the Mexican war, volunteering to dare all for freedom's cause."

U. S. TROOPS. The ship S. V. Given, has arrived at Smithville from New York, with Troops for Fort Johnston. We have not yet learned the names of the officers or the number of the companies.

Wilmington Herald.

THE MEXICAN DON AT HOLLYWOOD.

A correspondent of the Mobile Herald, writing from "Hollywood" on the 13th inst., gives the following amusing account of an imposition practised at that fashionable watering place by an adventurer who has figured so often in the newspapers on account of his former practices at Richmond, Fayetteville, Memphis, and other places in the South and West, that we hardly expected he wonld again successfully operate in this part of the world. However, it seems the sweet youth found the fashionable at Hollywood credulous enough to swallow all he said, and, moreover, to make Judys of themselves by their attention to him. Who will say after this that there is any limit to the credulity of our "aristocracy," when the operator has a foreign air and title, sports an imperial, and pays his devoirs to the ladies.

"If I had the time, I have the material to interest you with many amusing incidents which have already occurred since my visit to the eastern shore. For the present one must suffice. Just two weeks ago a distinguished guest arrived at Hollywood, and was registered "Don Carlos Valencia." His foreign air, brunette complexion, beautiful imperial and mustache, and gallant mein, soon won the admiration of the *B'hoys* generally, and the young ladies in particular. No wonder, for as Shakspeare, through Ophelia said, he was

"The glass of fashion, and the mould of form;
The observed of all observers."

He exhibited testimonials of distinction and credentials of honor from divers gentlemen of known integrity and renown, such forsooth as Santa Anna and Gov. Quitman—the latter of whom most gallantly and nobly spared his life at the battle of Vera Cruz, when under the sword of a brave Mississippian. He represented himself as having been a lieutenant under Arista—received a lance in the side, the wound from which had not yet healed; it was still ulcerating and bleeding. His lungs were known not to be vigorous, but it was hoped, especially by the *ladies*, that they were not "*seriously diseased.*"

But a few days ago he had a hermorrage which for a short period, threw us almost into a paroxysm of despair. He became very feeble and faint—all the *fair*, and several "*French gentlemen*" of Hollywood, became awfully alarmed, fearing "*l'Estranger distingue*" would die in this heartless land, so far distant from his "*mamma* and friends." As he threw himself on the parlor couch his admiring lady friends gathered around, and each, with soft hand and gentle stroke bathed his temples with divers extracts and essences, whose rich odors regaled the whispering zephyrs which went up as incense and offerings of love to their Castillian Adonis. Fortunately a reaction was produced; his enfeebled system rallied under the various stimulants and emollients which the excellent "*maids and matrons*" of Hollywood had so kindly and industriously dispensed. "*Heaven spared the darling creature,*"—the admired of all admirers, "*le grand Estranger*" was restored and again "joined the merry dance," dispensing hilarity and joy throughout the honored and again happy circle. Plebians stood aghast and mourned the unhappy fate which excluded them from a participation in joys so unspeakable, while the "Brummels" of Europe, and the East, and the upper tens of Mobile and New Orleans revelled in the luxuries and entertainments, the feast of reason and the flow of soul furnished by the *l'Estranger distingue.* Just as admiration reached its summit, and the ladies had perfected their preferencies, other visitors, both known and unknown, arrived. Of these were Mrs. L. and daughter who recognized his honor, having seen him in all his phases in Richmond and Layetteville—also, Mr. S. of New Orleans, at whose house he had spent a season, and Mr.——, who knew him well in the city of Vera Cruz. They soon discovered that the "Don" was the hero of Hollywood, and could not fail to observe that the cunning little archer Cupid, had thrown from the bow or "*moustache*" of their familiar Mexican acquaintance, some fatal shaft. At first they were loth to speak; but soon it was seen that envy and jealousy were possessing the minds of his numerous lair admirers, and lest they might result in hatred and strife, it was thought advisable, at once, to unmask the impostor! To the profound astonishment of all Hollywood—and the overwhelming mortification of the ladies—the "gallant Lieutenant," the "friend of Arista and Quitman," and the "hero of Hollywood" turned out to be a *Vera Cruz* "*Barber!!!*"

Mrs. D. knew that he was published in Richmond and Fayetteville as an impostor. Mr. S. was minus a gun, which he accused the barber of "hooking." Mr. —— had had a tolerable shave and shampooning by the distinguished gentleman in his shop in Vera Cruz. The hemorrhage was an artificial fluid which he swallowed and vomited at pleasure, and the wound from the lance was a sound spot covered with plaster, besmeared with an artificial fluid which resembled unhealthy blood, and the outpourings of an old ulcer, and the paroxysm was a well acted pantomime!—There stood the mournful relic of love and admiration, "stripped of charms but laden with laurels," whilst around gathered and gazed the bewildered dupes whose groans and exclamations, ever and anon, gave vent to feelings of disappointment and anguish, which made me shudder and turn with utter shame from the thrilling scene. At this moment Shakspeare's beautiful Ophelia again spake through the trembling lips of disappointed love—

"O, what a noble mind is here o'erwhelmed!
The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue, sword;
The expectancy and rose of the fair State,
The glass of fashion, and the mould of form,
The observed of all observers! quite, quite down,
And I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
That sucked the honey of his music vows,
Now see that noble and most sovereign reason
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh;
That unmatched form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with ecstacy: O, woe is me!
To have seen what I have seen, see what I see!"

Presently, '*L'Etrange Distingue*' 'decamped,' without settling his bill, thus leaving poor Freeman, as well as certain misses and maids 'to mourn his loss.'"

His departure was sudden and mysterious. The Helen had not bourne him away, and the coachman declared that he did not take the stage. There were a thousand conjectures with regard to his whereabouts. Some thought he had followed into the vast deep the famous tribe of Aborigines, and doubtless expected the addition of an agreeable note to the mystic music of our choral waters. Others thought he had vanished, as did the sweet odors with which *he* had been invigorated, and *we* regaled on a memorable occasion above referred to.

A friend was on the point of writing his obituary: but the return of the coachman this morning rendered it unnecessary and put an end to conjectures. The delicate Valencian, the "wounded and bleeding" Lieutenant—the Castilian consumptive—"the beautiful, darling Don," had walked thirty-six miles the night of his departure, and was still playing his tricks *en route* to Pensacola, on strangers.

"*Sic transit gloria mundi.*" May we not profit by this affair! It is hoped that the ladies will learn an important lesson from this forcible moral taught them in the "Story of the Don."

Hon. F. W. Pickens, in his late masterly speech at Edgefield Court House, said:

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1851.

CUBA.

The blood-thirsty and infamous tyrant who lords it over Cuba, no doubt hoped, when he caused those fifty-two American patriots to be shot down in cold blood, and when he gave up their bodies to be mutilated by the vile populace of Havana, that he would thereby strike terror into the friends of Cuban liberty in this country, and bring the revolution now going on in that Island to a speedy termination. What a mistake—to say nothing of the crime—was that! Such a step, instead of checking the feeling in this country, has kindled it into a flame which now burns with seven-fold fury. As fast as the lightning could carry the horrid intelligence meetings were convened in New York, Philadelphia, Nashville, New Orleans, Savannah, and other Cities; and vengeance has been the cry from the shores of Maine to the Rio Grande. Two steamers have already sailed from New Orleans, in the open day, filled with men and arms for the Cuban cause; and in New York, Savannah, and elsewhere, preparations are going on which must result in pouring thousands upon the Island in the same cause.

In New York City, at a meeting of twenty thousand citizens held in the Park on the 22d instant, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is consistent with the peace, neutrality, and honor of our government, for the people to assemble together, and express their sentiments upon the subject of Cuban independence; that such an expression not only comports with the magnanimity and feelings of a free people, but is more particularly honorable to the character of a nation who were the first to declare and establish the principles of freedom.

Resolved, That our Cuban brethren, in their late daring detached risings at various points, notwithstanding all the difficulties in their way, their want of arms, the impossibility of concert or effective preparation, and the perpetual presence of the troops of their tyrants, to the number of about a bayonet to every five unarmed citizens, have proved themselves not unworthy of the liberty which our example has taught them to long for; and that they have our warmest sympathies and hopes for a triumphant issue to the revolution they have so nobly begun.

Resolved, That the appeals so frequently made by the down-trodden inhabitants of Cuba for aid and assistance in the holy cause in which they are engaged, are worthy of being responded to by the American people, whose appeal under similar circumstances was responed to by a Lafayette, a Pulaski, a Kosciusko, a Montgomery, and other distinguished foreigners, whose assistance in the time of need materially contributed towards making the old thirteen colonies what "they of right ought to be, free and independent States."

Resolved, That while the sovereign despots of the earth claim and exercise the right of sending their artillery and their bayonets to put down liberty wherever she ventures to show her head, the sovereign people of America have at least the equal right of going to her support, succor and comfort; and when thus going by individual action, without public organization or national responsibility, they violate no law, human or divine, but on the contrary, in resisting tyrants, obey God.

Resolved, That we agree in doctrine with Vattel, the chief authority on the law of nations, that "when a people, for good reasons, take up arms against an oppressor, justice and generosity require that brave men should be assisted in the defence of their liberty."

Resolved, That we agree with Daniel Webster, that "authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one nation from taking part in the civil commotions of another;" with his emphatic protest, in his correspondence with a British minister, against the application of the basely slanderous term of "pirates" to such persons; and further, with the doctrine laid down in his letter of instuctions to the United States Minister in Mexico, in reference to the sending of arms and the departure of armed emigrants to Texas, that "neither the constitution, nor the laws of the land, nor principles known to the usage of modern States, authorize the President of the United States to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas or any other foreign country."

Resolved, That the firing at the United States steamship Falcon, by the steamship Habaneio, and the uncourteous and undignified demeanor of the officers of that vessel towards a United States government ship, her officers, crew, and passengers, are an insult, for which an apology should immediately be demanded by our government; and in case of satisfaction not being promptly rendered, by the dismissal and disgrace of the parties who committed those deeds, a sense of self-respect dictates that, if necessary, all the naval power of the country should be directed towards obtaining atonement for such a wanton attack on a defenceless steamer, and such an unprovoked insult to the American flag and the American people.

Resolved, That the massacre of fifty American prisoners, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in cold blood, at a single stroke of slaughter, without the sparing of one, or the permission of a last word or memento to their homes, followed up, as it was, after their gallant and unflinching death, with the most brutal barbarities practised on their lifeless remains, was a cruel and cowardly atrocity which awakens from the depths of our hearts a profound sentiment of horror, detestation, and disgust.

Resolved, That such conduct was possible only to that pirate government, which, while fattening on the infamous profits of the African slave trade, in violation of its own most solemn treaties, at the same time threatens to arm the savage hordes, imported by itself, against the Cubans, and to convert Cuba into a Saint Domingo, rather than see a revolution by its oppressed people consecrate its matchless soil to liberty, independence and progress.

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. A. F. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, was dastardly and heartless in the extreme, and unworthy of the American character, and that it meets the just indignation of the whole country and that of the civilized world.

Resolved, That is the duty of the American government to recall Mr. Owen from the office which he has proved himself so unworthy of holding, and which he has so shamefully disgraced, and that his place be at once filled by a more suitable representative of the American character and the American people.

Resolved, That contributions in money are hereby solicited, to advance Cuban independence; and that a suitable committee be appointed by the President of this meeting, to act as Treasurer, to receive and disburse the same in such manner as to them shall seem best for the promotion of the cause in which we have this day heartily engaged."

Our readers may form some idea of the character of the Speeches at this meeting from the tone of the above Resolutions.

In Philadelphia, on the night of the 25th, a similar meeting was held, a brief notice of which we copy from the Baltimore Sun:

"An immense mass meeting is being held to-night in Independence Square, to express indignation at the barbarities committed by the Spanish authorities in shooting the American prisoners. Twelve or fifteen thousand persons are present. Col. John Swift was chosen President, with forty Vice Presidents and twelve Secretaries.

Col. Swift spoke at some length, condemning the course of the Spanish government, and urging the interference of the United States.

John Cadwallader introduced resolutions justifying the course of the patriots, and recommending the purchase of Cuba by the United States, and war in the event of Spain's refusal to sell.

A repeal of laws prohibiting the armed intervention of American citizens for the relief of those oppressed by tyranny, was also recommended. The rules of civilized warfare were also urged in the treatment of prisoners, and atonement demanded of Spain for her recent atrocities.

The President was requested to call an extra session of Congress to consider these matters.

Mr. Cadwallader spoke earnestly in favor of the resolutions, and was followed by others in support of them."

A meeting was also held in Nashville on the 25th, at which Resolutions were passed expressing indignation at the brutal murder of the captured Americans, and calling on the government to enquire into the attack on the Falcon. The right of the President to prevent persons from leaving the country to assist the patriots was strenuously denied; a committee was appointed to raise funds to assist the Liberators, and a procession was formed bearing banners, with the motto "God and Liberty for Cuba."

The Savannah (Geo.) News, speaking of the receipt of the late news in that city, says:

"The news was read out from our office door, and produced the most intense excitement. The regrets for the fate of young Crittenden, Kerr, and their gallant comrades, were heartfelt, but all regarded as an earnest of the success of the Cuban cause.

There was before no lack of sympathy or enthusiasm in the cause of the patriots, but the Spanish barbarity displayed in the murder of their patriot prisoners, if true, as stated in our despatch, will rouse a spirit in this country which will not rest until it has swept every vestige of Spanish tyranny from the beautiful island whose soil it has so long polluted.

Cuba Meeting—3000 Citizens Assembled in Mass Meeting.

One of the largest meetings ever assembled in Savannah, convened last night in our city, to express their sympathy for the struggling patriots of Cuba. Though the call was only put forth during the day—having appeared in neither of the morning papers—the throng which assembled at the Exchange was immense.

Solomon Cohen, Esq., having been called to the chair addressed the assembly briefly and eloquently, receiving enthusiastic applause. Messrs. Webb and Mitchell having been appointed Secretaries, it was found that the Long Room of the Exchange (crowded well nigh to suffocation as it was) was utterly inadequate to admit the multitude—an adjournment was thereupon made to the Pulaski Square, where the audience were forcibly addressed by Dr. R. D. Arnold and R. H. Griffin, J. Bilbo and Thomas S. Daniell, Esqrs.

A committee having been appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted to a meeting to be assembled at the same place to-night—an adjournment was carried. The enthusiasm throughout was unbounded.

The Square was illuminated with bonfires, while rockets, ever and anon, were sent blazing through the air.

Of the subsequent proceedings in Savannah, the Georgian, of Friday last, gives the following:

100 GUNS FOR CUBAN LIBERTY!

A large number of our patriotic citizens assembled yesterday, and proceeded to the Bluff, where they fired 100 guns in honor of the occasion of the landing of Gen. Lopez on the Island of Cuba. The different printing offices, the Exchange, Dr. Humphrey's drug store, and a large number of dwelling houses had the Cuban patriots' flag flung to the breeze early in the morning. At the time of writing this a large number of persons are assembling at the Exchange, to attend a meeting called to express the sympathy of our citizens in the glorious cause."

Of a Cuban meeting held in Montgomery, Alabama, the Advertiser of the 18th instant says:

"A very large meeting of our citizens was held at the court house on Thursday evening last, which was addressed by Gen. Henderson, of Louisiana, and Col. Wheat. These gentlemen came down the rail road on the 14th, and made speeches on the occasion by invitation. We heard a portion of Gen. Henderson's talk, in which he depicted most glowingly the wrongs of the Cuban people, and was particularly caustic on the Fillmore administration for its extraordinary exertions to prevent Americans from going to the assistance of the patriots."

The information in regard to the whereabouts of Lopez is still contradictory; and indeed all the accounts from the Island are of the same nature. If he can hold out until the men who went in the two steamers from New Orleans effect a landing, he will be in a fair way to maintain himself against all odds for the future.

Our readers will find, under their appropriate heads, in to-day's paper, various items of news connected with the movements in Cuba; and the reader will see, under the head of "Latest Cuban News" the very last intelligence to hand up to the time of going to press.

THE BUTCHERY IN HAVANA.

A desire having been shown in some quarters to relieve the Spanish government in Havana from the just odium and disgust naturally awakened in every bosom by the revolting profanation to which some of the dead bodies were subjected after the massacre, a number of letters have been published in the New York papers, dated Havana the 16th and 17th, all of which confirm the butchery and mutilation as first stated. These letters, it is stated, are of the most reliable character—one of them from a Spaniard himself writing to his son in New York, and another from a gentleman known in the latter place to be a man of truth and high character. We make the following extracts from these letters:

"The city of Havana has witnessed to-day the most shocking spectacle which could have been presented to the eyes of a civilized world, and which even the Kaffirs would have beheld with horror. The pen shrinks from describing it. The Roman people, when it used to delight in its cruel entertainments, remained far beyond the Spaniards here yesterday. After the cowardly murder of 52 men, officers and soldiers, they gave up a certain number of them to an unbridled rabble, who, like vultures, divided the inanimate remains of these unfortunate enthusiasts of liberty, who fell, we know not how, into the power of the forces of the Government. We do not know how it occurred, because there are so many different statements that we do not know what to believe.

In their savage excitement, when they were returning from the execution, with the members of those unfortunate men, the most horrible exclamations were heard from them, and I myself heard one who was to dine that day on the brains of a *Yankee*. I revolt from continuing these accounts, and, to conclude, will tell you, that the noise and cries presented a faithful reminder of a bull-fighting arena on a day of performance."

"While I rejoice in this success of our arms, [this is from a Spaniard, and refers to the capture of the fifty men in the launches,] I cannot but lament and blush for the excesses which have been committed by the rabble upon the corpses of those unfortunate men, who perhaps have been deceived by our enemies to come here. I have seen pieces of the bodies of those men, and parts of their clothes and their shoes in the hands of some of my countrymen, and have been told that in front of the palace of the General, [here is situated the *Dominica* establishment.] they have been showing and triumphing over a piece of a skull."

The Spanish government has thus put itself, by its own act, without the pale of civilization, and has forfeited all claim to the forbearance of the people of this country. It has, in all probability, sealed its own doom so far as Cuba is concerned.

FINE LIKENESSES. If you wish a fine and an accurate likeness, call on Mr. Havens, Dagerreotypist, in Mr. B. B. Smith's brick building, Fayetteville St. Mr. Havens has had much experience in his art, and his likenesses are unsurpassed for accuracy and elegance of finish.

Ex-Governor McDowell, of Virginia, died recently at his residence near Lexington. He had been in very bad health for some time past. Gov. McDowell was an able man and a patriot.

CUBA—NEW YORK HERALD, &c.

We find the following in the Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald of the 25th inst.:

"The news from Cuba has made a profound impression on every body here. Spain is an ill-advised country, and her barbarous conduct in regard to the unfortunate prisoners fallen into her hands, will only serve to multiply the sympathysers throughout the Union. An opportunity of purchasing Cuba was offered, under Polk's Administration; when a few persons in Madrid, vested with power, sent an agent to Washington for that purpose. The transfer could then have been made quietly, and without creating any suspicion on the part of other European powers; but Mr. Polk, considering the price too high, higgled about it, and spoiled the whole undertaking by committing to Mr. Saunders, our Minister in Madrid, the task of striking an advantageous bargain. Meanwhile the thing was blown, and the want of diplomatic skill and tact in our Minister lost the whole."

The above statement is unfounded and untrue. We know nothing, officially, of what transpired during the residence of Mr. Saunders as Minister at Madrid; but we know the private feelings and views of that gentleman in regard to Cuba well enough to feel ourselves justified in saying, that had there existed the smallest prospect, or had the Ministry given out the slightest intimation of a disposition to treat for the transfer of the Island to the United States or any other power, Gen. Saunders would have taken the responsibility of closing a treaty *without regard to price or instructions*. And we feel further authorized to say, in the most explicit manner, that no agent of the Spanish government came to Washington during Mr. Polk's administration, for any such purpose; and if the letter-writer knows any thing on the subject, he ought to know that such a statement is utterly destitute of truth.

"VINDEX."

We ask the attention of our readers of both parties to the able Communication in our paper to-day, over the signature of "Vindex."

Our Correspondent is correct in his statement, that the doctrine of Secession as held in this State has been, that a State can secede only for just cause—that is, when the compact has been broken by a sectional majority, and no hope is left to the minority but to fall back upon the reserved sovereign powers of the States. This is the doctrine advanced in the second Resolution of the celebrated Minority Report submitted to the last Legislature, and which has been denounced by Whig leaders, for party purposes, as embodying the most dangerous Disunion tendencies. This is also the doctrine put forth by Mr. Webster, in his Capon Springs Speech, to wit: that when the compact is broken the parties are released from it—or, in other words, when Congress shall either fail to protect the undoubted Constitutional rights of the States, or shall deliberately trample upon those rights, the minority of the people, thus injured and outraged, are no longer bound to observe the obligations of the compact.

It cannot be denied that many of the Whig leaders in the late campaign in this State, played a most desperate and disgraceful game on this subject. We unite with our Correspondent in the hope that those who have been deceived by them on this subject, will now look into it calmly and with the eye of reason, and then form their own conclusions.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,

This Church (Protestant Episcopal) is located at Washington City, and has provided a large number of its pews for the service of the poor. A large proportion of the congregation is of that character, and the Rector has officiated for many years without compensation. But a heavy debt hangs over the Church; and Mr. David Myerle, the Agent appointed to collect funds for the liquidation of this debt, and who gives his services gratuitously, is now in this City from his visit in the South, where his appeal has been cheerfully and liberally responded to.

We bespeak for Mr. Myerle the kind attention of our citizens, and we hope they will not be backward in this work of liberality and benevolence.

LATEST CUBAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Pampero at Savannah—Another party of Patriots awaiting her arrival.

NEW YORK, August 26.

The steamship Florida has arrived, with Savannah dates to Saturday. She reports that the Pampero was in Doly Sound, 50 miles below Savannah, and would arrive at Savannah on Saturday night, where a large number were waiting to embark for Cuba.

[The Pampero, it will be remembered, carried out Lopez and his men.]

The New York papers of Tuesday morning contain some additional extracts from Havannah letters, and we extract the following from the Herald:

HAVANA, August 17, 1851.

"I omitted giving you an account of the Pizarro, and the inhuman treatment of the pilot and engineer. The pilot, in taking her into Bahia Honda, happened to get her aground, at the entrance of the harbor. As soon as she struck, the commander, or the officer in command of the troops, drew his sword and split the pilot's head open at one brow, and, report says, killed him instantly.

In endeavoring to back the vessel off, some part of the engine gave out. The engineer was immediately put under arrest, and it is believed here that he has been shot. The ship is now a wreck, as there came on a heavy blow, and report says she has bilged. The Almendares is in this morning, but I have not been able to get any further news from the seat of war."

THE CAPTURE OF LOPEZ. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce learns from a private letter written to a young man in New York by his relative in Havana, that, previous to his capture, Lopez was wounded, having sustained the loss of an arm by a shot. We have yet to be assured, however, that Lopez has been captured at all. The Journal's story is not confirmed in any quarter. It is extremely improbable that the Governor of Cuba would have made any secret of an event so well calculated, as the capture of Lopez would have been, to discourage the efforts of the revolutionists.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Another Cuban Meeting in New York—Great Excitement, &c.

NEW YORK, August 26th. Another tremendous gathering of the Cuban sympathisers was held in the Park to night. At least 10,000 persons were present. Edward Blockman presided, and the meeting was addressed by Enoch Cam, Thomas N. Carr, Capt. Rynders and others. The language of the speakers was more violent and exciting than on the previous evening, and as a consequence the mob were raised to the highest state of enthusiasm. Banners, with bloody mottoes were distributed among the crowd and every means used to increase the feeling of resentment against the Cuban authorities.

Cheers, screams and groans were heard on all sides, and the latter especially predominated, when the Courier, Express, and Tribune papers were alluded to. One of the speakers in the midst of a violent harangue, begged the listeners to do nothing rashly, and especially deprecated the attempt to molest the Spanish Consul, as had been threatened. "His office," said he, "is at 119 Leonard street, but don't, my friends, do anything unlawful."

After his speech, the sympathisers formed a procession, headed by a band of music, and proceeded up Broadway in the direction of Leonard street, hooting, yelling, and threatening vengeance. The Spanish Consul kept out of the way, understanding that a coat of tar and feathers had been prepared for him. In consequence of threats directed against La Chronica, the Spanish paper, an extra police force of 300 men had been stationed there.

NEW YORK, August 26—10½, P. M. At present, all is quiet, and there are no indications of violence. The mob has dispersed.

[For the Standard.]

MR. COBB AND SECESSION.

MR. HOLDEN: This gentleman, who is held up and supported as the *Union* candidate for Governor by both Whigs and Democrats in the State of Georgia, has published a long letter in justification of his vote for the Compromise and in explanation of his views on the right of secession. This letter is transferred to the columns of the Washington Union, and is pronounced by the Editor of that paper as "able" and containing the true doctrines of the Republican party, as expounded and enforced by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. Now, Mr. Editor, if this be so—if Mr. Cobb's letter contains the true and cardinal principles of the Republican party in regard to the doctrine of secession, then, as far as we know or have heard, no advocate of that doctrine with us is prepared to deny or gainsay what is advanced by Mr. Cobb. If the Whigs of Georgia are supporting Mr. Cobb in good faith and subscribe to his secession principles, then most certainly they go quite as far as you or any other advocote of the doctrine have gone in this State. Such is not the Whig submissionist doctrine with us. They go much further in their Kingly doctrine, and hold that all things are to be enforced and submitted to if passed by a majority in Congress.

We, of course, have nothing to say of Mr. Cobb's justification of the Compromise—it is his secession views that it is proposed to examine and inquire into. The questions propounded to this Union-Whig-candidate were as follows:

"Do you believe that a State, by virtue of her sovereignty, has the right peaceably to secede from the Union? Or is it your opinion that the general government has the Constitutional authority to coerce her to remain in the Union? And should a call be made upon the militia to aid in attempting to coerce a seceding State, would you, if in the Executive office, obey such requisition?"

Here are three questions propounded to Mr. Cobb, first, as to the right of a sovereign State to secede—second, as to the power of the general government to coerce her into submission—and third, as to how he would act if required to call out the militia to unite in enforcing State submission. If we were to judge from the tone and style of his letter, as well as from its argument, we should say Mr. Cobb is begging for quarters and seeking to conciliate the support of those whom he is pleased to designate as "disunionists." Let that pass, and now to his doctrine. He says: "Your first interrogatory directs my attention to the question of secession, and you have put the issue upon the right of a State to secede from the Union without just cause." Now this seems to us neither candid nor fair, and Mr. Cobb appears to have learned one thing from his Whig friends, and that is, to make up false issues, and thus mislead and deceive the people. Such most unquestionably has been the course of the Whig party in this State on this question, as was most strikingly illustrated in the late Congressional canvass. The interrogatory affirms no such doctrine—tenders no such issue, "as the right of a State to secede by virtue of her sovereignty, *without just cause*." The Whigs in this State—such as Mr. Stanly and others—have *assumed* this as the Democratic doctrine, but in this they have been told over and over again they charged that which was false. The Democrats, as a party—and we venture to say Mr. Ruffin, the opponent of Mr. Stanly—advanced no such doctrine; and if any voter in that District has voted for Mr. Stanly and against Mr. Ruffin on any such issue as this, he has been most egregiously deceived. This, however, is the issue which Mr. Cobb makes up, and takes over two columns of a newspaper to discuss, and brings himself to the conclusion that no such right exists. Such may be the doctrine as advocated by the people of Georgia—such, most certainly, is not the doctrine as supported here, or even in South Carolina, as far as we have heard and understood. On the contrary, those with us who support the doctrine stand upon the very ground which Mr. Cobb himself occupies, and which he has advocated in this letter. What are those grounds? That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between the old thirteen States, entered into, confirmed, and ratified, not by the people or a majority in mass, but by the people of each State in Convention assembled, in which the States *per se* surrendered and delegated certain powers, to be exercised under and by virtue of the Constitution and within the terms of the grant, for the good and security of the whole; and whatever of the sovereign power was not then surrendered, was reserved, and remains in the people, to be exerted under their State authority, as if the Constitution had not been formed: That the tenth article of the amendments to the Constitution is a direct admission that certain rights had not been surrendered, and whatever right was thus retained remained in the States, to be called forth whenever the people in their sovereign capacity saw fit to exercise it. The very proposition excludes the idea of a State's having the right to secede, unless for cause, just and sufficient; in other words, this State right cannot be called into being until such time as Congress shall attempt to exercise an authority under the Constitution not granted, but in direct contravention of its letter. Or, as Mr. Cobb says, after arguing the right of a State to secede "without just cause"—"I admit," says he, "the right of a State to secede for just cause, to be determined by herself. Being a party to the compact, which the Constitution forms, she has the right which all other parties to a compact possess, to determine for herself where, when, and how the provisions of that compact have been violated." Again, says Mr. Cobb in the same letter, "the right of a State to secede in case of oppression or a gross and palpable violation of her Constitutional rights, as derived from the reserved sovereignty of the States, *I am prepared to recognize*." Such are the words and such the doctrines avowed and advocated in a well-studied letter by this Union candidate of Georgia, and to whom the Whig party of that State have committed themselves. Now tell me, Mr. Editor, if any Democratic candidate for Congress in this State has gone farther than this in advocating the doctrine of secession. The advocates of this doctrine with us have always contended, in the language of Mr. Madison's celebrated Virginia Resolutions of 1798, that it is only "in case of a *deliberate, palpable*, and *dangerous* exercise of powers not granted by the compact, that the States who are parties thereto, have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the evil." How is the evil to be arrested? By resistance—by revolution, say the Whigs; by secession, or withdrawal from the compact, say the advocates of this right. The parties agree as to the cause, but differ as to the remedy. What the Whigs say will justify revolution, the Democrats who advocate this right say will justify secession.

Now for a practical examplification of this doctrine. The Whigs and Democrats—so far as we are to judge from the language of their Resolutions, as submitted to the last Legislature—say, "if Congress shall abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, interdict the slave-trade between the slaveholding States, refuse to admit any new State into the Union in consequence of the existence of slavery within its limits, or shall repeal the fugitive-slave law, then the State shall, will, and ought to interpose to arrest the evil." Some of these acts are directly in violation of the Constitution, while each and all are of such a dangerous character as to destroy the rights and safety of our portion of the Union, and to call for resistance in self-defence. This, say the opponents of this secession right, is revolution. That may or may not be, say its advocates, as the State in her sovereign capacity shall decide. If the cause be pronounced sufficient, it matters not, if that resistance is to come under the reserved rights of the States, or under the admitted right of revolution, except as to the consequences. The advocates of revolution say the consequence of resistance is the penalty of treason—the supporters of secession say no, and that, as the States have the right of deciding as to the remedy, those who obey their mandates cannot be held traitors for enforcing their sovereign will. Such is the conclusion to which Mr. Cobb in his letter is forced to arrive. For, he says the present laws do not justify the President in coercing a State into submission when she shall decide to secede for just cause; and when Congress should grant such powers he would, as Governor of Georgia, convoke the Legislature to ascertain the will of the people, before he would act in the premises.

The people will now see whether they have been deceived and mislead or not in the elections for Congress—they will at least see that the Whigs of Georgia are uniting in the support of a man for Governor who holds doctrines quite as ultra as any candidate has ventured to advance in this State. They must also be well satisfied that all of this cry about the Union has only been to secure Whig ascendency in the elections. The Whig leaders well know that no man in this State has held the Compromise measures as such a palpable and dangerous wrong as to justify a resort to ultimate measures endangering the Union. It is not redress for the past or security for the future that is asked for or expected by a submission to those Compromise measures; but that while we endure what has been done, there shall be resistance against future and more dangerous usurpation and oppression. Such at one time was the language of the Whig press in this State. The Fayetteville Observer, at the time it was thought the fugitive-slave law would not be enforced, used this strong language: "What then is to be done? We do not hesitate to say, *that the Union cannot stand*, and ought not to stand." So the Whig, of Washington, Mr. Stanly's organ, used language equally explicit. "We repeat," says the Editor, "the fugitive-slave law must be executed or *the Union be dissolved*." It would seem these Whig gentry can talk as flippantly about dissolving the Union as any one when it suits them, and when they wish to get the advantage over a political opponent.

Let the people see and understand these things, and then say if there have not been among them "wolves in sheep's clothing." VINDEX.

The Washington papers state that the government has despatched the steam-frigate Saranac from Norfolk, under Commodore Parker, to Havana, to "inquire into all the circumstances attending the capture and execution of the American citizens recently shot at that place, and to ascertain the proofs under which they were put to death." A full investigation, it is said, will also be had into the firing at the United States mail steamer Falcon by a Spanish cruiser.

WELL ANSWERED. Soon after the revolutionary war, a brave yankee officer—a former captain in the service—happened to be at St. Petersburg, in Russia, and while there was invited to dine at the table of a distinguished merchant. There was a large number of guests at the table, and among the rest an English lady, who was anxious to appear as one of the 'knowing ones.' On understanding that an American was sitting near her, she expressed to one of her friends a determination to quiz him. She fastened upon him like a tigress, making numerous inquiries touching our habits, customs, dress, manners, modes of life, education, amusements, &c. To all these queries, the officer gave courteous answers, which seemed to satisfy all the company with the exception of the lady herself. She was determined *not* to be satisfied, and she went on: 'Have the rich people in your country any carriages? for I suppose there are *some* who call themselves rich.' 'My residence,' replied the captain, 'is in a small town upon an island, where there are but few carriages kept; but in the larger towns and cities on the main land there are quite a number maintained, suited to our republican manners.' 'Indeed,' replied his fair questioner, in a tone that was both interrogative and exclamatory; 'I can't fancy where you find coachmen; I shouldn't think the Americans knew *how* to drive a coach.' 'We find no difficulty on *that* account, madam,' calmly rejoined the captain; 'we can have plenty of drivers by sending to England for them.' 'To England!' exclaimed the lady speaking very quickly; 'I think the Americans ought to drive the English, instead of the English driving the Americans.' 'We *did*, madam, in the late war,' rejoined the officer; 'but since the peace, we have permitted the English to drive us!' There was no more 'quizzing' of our American during the dinner. He waited in vain, like Sam Weller, in 'Bradell rs Pickwick,' for the next question.

CHRIST TAKEN FROM THE CROSS.

BY THE REV. JAMES LEWERS.

Look forth from the battlement, watchman of Zion!
Look forth to yon hill, on whose summit afar,
'Neath the deep clouds of terror that round it are lying,
The hosts of the mighty are gathered for war.
There waged is that battle, predicted for ages,
All heaven for its witness, all earth for its prize:
Oh, say, 'mid the gloom where that dread conflict rages,
Does the ensign of Jesse still wave to the skies?

Kings, princes, and priests, from yon heaven bending over,
Gaze breathlessly downward, intent on the fight;
And, poised on bright pinions, the cherubim hover,
'Mid the gloom that o'ershadows that cross crested height.
And the tombs bursting wide, and temple-veil rending.
Proclaim what deep awe is investing the day:
Oh, watchman, look forth; while his people defending,
How fareth our Prince 'midst the fierce closing fray?

O Zion! thy Captain, though bleeding and wounded,
Still bears him serene 'mid the press of his foes;
And the standard of Jesus, though fiercely surrounded,
Still floats o'er the battle, sublime as it rose!
Hark! heard you that shout? See! the darkness is clearing,
And the light bursts again, that was shadowed with gloom;
And lo! through the fast flying shades they are bearing
The Conqueror down from the cross to the tomb.

No Paeans of victory joyfully hail him,
As down from the red field he's breathlessly borne,
But the race he has ransomed all blindly assail him
With dark frowns of vengeance, with loud cries of scorn.
Pale, pale is his brow, and the wrath of the foeman
Has marked his bright visage with many a scar;
Yet the shield of the Spartan, the car of the Roman
Ne'er bore such a victor, 'mid shouts, from the war.

Arise from the dust, captive daughter of Zion!
Go forth with the timbrels and welcome thy King!
For thy foes on yon field are now powerless lying;—
The grave has no terror, and death has no sting!
For the strong gates of hell, in that strife, he has shaken
Back, back from the prey, and the terrible driven.
And princes and powers in their flight overtaken
By the far-flashing bolt, and dashed headlong from heaven.

He saw the dread cloud o'er his people impending,
And swiftly to shield them he came from his throne,
And his arms on yon cross for their shelter extending,
He made all their griefs and their sorrows his own.
Wild burst the dark storm, but the love that he bore them
Quick challenged the lightnings to Calvary's tree;
And the fierce cloud of wrath, passing harmlessly o'er them,
Has spent all its thunders, blest Surety, on Thee.

"'Tis finished!" See, Justice, her terrors foregoing,
Retires from the field at that conquering word;
She has seen the rich blood of the sacrifice flowing,
And cancelled the sentence, and flung down the sword,
And lo! on the brow of yon heaven fast clearing,
The symbol of safety resplendantly shown,
Where the angel of Mercy, in beauty appearing,
Her emerald rainbow flings bright round the throne.

Descend from the field of thy fame, Judah's Lion!
When the standards of earth shall in darkness be furled,
Thy name shall inherit the praises of Zion,
And the flag of thy triumph shall wave o'er the world.
'Bove the front ranks of faith shall it flutter undaunted,
O'er the brown torrid tracts, o'er the white Arctic snows,
And wherever that all-conquering banner is planted,
The glad singing desert shall bloom like the rose.

'Twill wave 'mid the gloom where the prisoner is sighing
And the pale, drooping captive shall bound from his chain;
'Twill wave over the couch where the weary is dying,
And the dim eye shall brighten 'mid darkness and pain.
'Neath its folds shall the gathering nations assemble,
And the darkness shall flee, and the crescent grow pale,
And Bel shall bow prostrate, and Nebo shall tremble,
Where that conquering flag flings its folds to the gale.

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Aug. 30. 86—

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Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to give this stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Petersburg, August 30, 1851. 86—4w.

The Raleigh Register will copy four weeks, and send their account to M. & J.

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month. By order of the Trustees,
H. J. BELL, Sec'y.
Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

PAINTING, GLAZING, &C.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to remind the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he is still engaged in

PAINTING

in all its various branches; and he only asks a trial to be approved, and to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

The Subscriber is now using the oxide of zinc, in inside Painting, which leaves a beautiful gloss. Specimens can be seen at Mr. Lougee's Tin Shop.

Thankful for past encouragement the Subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, with the assurance that no pains or labor will be spared to give satisfaction. WILLIAM E. OVERBY.

N. B. My shop is on Wilmington Street, in Dr. Cooke's building. Orders may be left there, or at Williams, Haywood & Co. W. E. O.
Raleigh, August 4, 1851. 78—3mi.

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. 83—tf.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

Valuable Standard Medical Books.

DISPENSATORY of the United States. By Drs. Wood and Bache. New edition, much enlarged and carefully revised. One volume, royal octavo.

A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. By George B. Wood, M. D., one of the authors of the Dispensatory of the U. S., &c. New edition, improved. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, Special, Microscopic, and Physiological. By Samuel G. Morton, M. D. With 391 beautiful illustrations. 1 vol. royal 8vo.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with ample illustrations of Practice in all the Departments of Medical Science, and copious notices of Toxicology. By Thos D. Mitchell, A.M., M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Theory and Practice of Surgery. By George McClellan, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Practice of Medicine. New edition. Improved by George McClellan, M. D. 2 vols in 1, 8vo

Eberle's Therapeutics. 2 vols in 1.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children. By John Eberle, M. D., &c. Fourth edition. With Notes, and very large Additions, by Thomas D. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Notes for Students, new edition These works are used as Text-books in most of the Medical Schools in the United States.

A Practical Treatise on Poisons: their Symptoms, Antidotes, and Treatment. By O. H. Costill, M. D.

Identities of Light and Heat, of Caloric and Electricity. By C. Campbell Cooper.

United States' Pharmacopœia, edition of 1851. Published by authority of the National Medical Convention.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1851. 83—

JUST TO HAND.

ONE half Pipe Cogniac Brandy, Dark,
½ " " " Pale,
½ Golden Sherry Wine,
½ Madeira Wine,
8 Cases Claret Wine, all of the purest quality, and selected for Medical purposes.
15,000 Superior Havanna Cigars,
14 dozen Congress Water,
12 " Seidlitz Powders,
12 " Soda do.
And a large supply of

Essences, Spices, Cooking Wine, Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Chemicals, Tobacco, and Perfumery,

which I will sell very low.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST.
No. 16, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, N. C.

August 20, 1851. 84—

TO CAPITALISTS.

A BOOK is opened at Cedar Falls under the direction of James F. Marsh, for the subscription of thirty-five thousand dollars of additional stock in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, in shares of $500 each, and will be kept open until the 1st Monday in October next, which is the day for the semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company, and all new subscribers are invited to attend at that time. The purpose of the enlargement of the stock of the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company is to rebuild and improve the Factory house and site formerly owned by the Randolph Manufacturing Company of Franklinsville, of which they have become proprietors, which improvement is proposed to embrace the manufacture of woollen as well as cotton goods.

JNO. B. TROY, Pres.

Cedar Falls, August 6, 1851. 83—4tw.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Tract of land on which he now resides about three miles South of Raleigh, Fayettevile Road. The said tract contains between

1600 AND 2000 ACRES,

and is within half a mile of the contemplated Rail Road. It can be divided into smaller tracts, if necessary, to suit the convenience or wishes of purchasers.

I also offer for sale another tract, situated five miles West of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek, containing about 200 acres.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

August 22nd, 1851. 882—w5t.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. John's College, at Oxford on Wednesday the 3d of September next.

A full attendance of the members is earnestly requested, as matters of much interest to the Institution will come before the Board.

By order of the Board
J. T. LITTLEJOHN, Sec'y.

Oxford, July 29, 1851. 83—

Newspapers in the State friendly to the Institution please copy.

A FAMILY BOOK.

Imray's Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicine. 8vo.—860 *pages.—With Wood Engravings, &c.*

THIS work contains a very large amount of highly valuable and practical information, arranged in a form either for ready reference or more attentive reading. It presents a concise yet clear view of the nature, predisposing causes, premonitory signs and distinguishing symptoms of Disease, and the nature, uses, proper doses and effects of Medicines. It gives directions concerning Diet, Air, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, and other things connected with the preservation of health; also, concerning the management of the Sick-room, the Nursery, the preparation of Food and Drink for the Sick. the application of Leeches, Blisters, Poultices, Draughts, Plasters, &c., so as to produce the best effect with the least inconvenience and suffering to the patient, and such other information as will tend to mitigate the sufferings of the sick-room For sale by

H. D. TURNNR, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 13th, 1851. 30—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

"THE NORTH CAROLINA READER;"

A WORK designed to familiarize the minds of the young with the character, history, and resources of their own well-favored father-land. The author, while prosecuting the work, received many letters of encouragement from leading citizens—all of whom expressed a desire that it might find its way into every home of North Carolina; and these good wishes and favorable opinions were uttered before the style of the work was known to any one but the author himself. The public will now be able to judge of the merits of the plan, and of the execution, for themselves; and, considering the amount of matter, it will be cheap and in the power of every one to buy and examine. The work will contain

1st. A general description of North Carolina, with reference to scenery productions, capabilities, population, and manners, illustrated with numerous engravings.

2. A history of the discovery, settlement, and progress of the State down to the present time.

3. Poetical and oratorical exercises, some of them by North Carolinians.

4. Chronological and historical tables, abstract of the last census, explanations of popular scientific terms, &c. &c.

The book will also contain rules for correct reading, abridged and digested from the best authorities, and is intended to be, to the North Carolinian, an indispensable companion. It will be published by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., successor to GRIGG & ELLIOT, No. 14 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to. The undersigned will also be in Philadelphia for a few weeks; letters addressed to him or the publishers will meet with attention. The book will be out in time for the Fall trade, and merchants of North Carolina who deal in school books would do well to call on the publishers, or send early orders. Liberal discounts will be made to wholesale purchasers, and the retail price will be $1—6 copies for $5—10 for $8—40 for $30.

C. H. WILEY.

P. S. It is the author's design to publish, in the course of a few months, a Reader for beginners, provided the work now in press is liberally patronized. The two Readers will make a complete series; and the cost will be but little over half that of the Worcester Series, the one most in use, while it will contain all the necessary instructions and matter to suit all classes.

July 28th, 1851. 80—

SAMUEL H. MARKS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles CEGARS, &c.

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

10 Cases Fancy Goods,	2000 lbs. Almonds,
150 Boxes Fire Crackers,	755 " Walnuts,
225 " Sardines,	920 " Palm Nuts,
15 Cases Preserves assort.	710 " Filberts,
20 Boxes Muscat Wine,	1590 Cocoa Nuts,
5 " Olives,	10 Cases Pickles ass'd,
20 Baskets " Oil,	25 " Lemon Syrup,
25 Boxes Oranges,	300,000 Cigars,
15 " Lemons,	100 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
15 Cases Prunes,	
5 Casks Currents,	20 " Smoking "
2 Boxes Macaroni,	150 " Raisons.
400 Drums Figs.	

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

ABBOTT'S HISTORIES.

Abbott's (Jacob) Franconia Stories, richly Illustrated.

BEECHNUT; Mallville; Mary Bell; Mary Erskine; Wallace.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

Alexander the Great; Alfred the Great; Charles the First; Charles the Second; Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; Constantine; Cyrus the Great; Darius, King of Persia; Elizabeth, Queen of England; Hannibal the Carthaginian; Josephine; Julius Cæsar; King John; Madame Roland; Maria Antoinette; Mary Queen of Scots; Nero; Queen Anne; Richard the First; Richard the Third; Romulus; William and Mary; William the Conquerer; Xerxes the Great. For sale at the

North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, August 10th, 1851. 81—

TEACHER WANTED.

A LIBERAL SALARY will be given to any gsntle man who can come well recommended, producing testimonials that will satisfy beyond doubt as to character, and of his entire qualifications, to take charge of a preparatory School on Topsail Sound, which has hitherto been largely patronized, and in a prosperous condition. The Academy (known as Topsail Academy) is a beautiful and healthy location, 12 miles east of Wilmington, in a neighborhood not surpassed by any in point of morality and social intercourse. It is desirable that the next scholastic year should commence on the first day of October next. Letters early addressed to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or after the 15th inst. to Jos. M. Foy, Esq., Wilmington, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
President of Board of Trustees.

81—t1Oct.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION

In Halifax County,

FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Agent for the Heirs at Law of Austin Plummer, deceased, offers for sale the Plantation on which the said Austin Plummer resided at his death, lying on Fishing Creek in Halifax County, about four miles from Ransom's Bridge and adjoining the lands of Col. John H. Harrison, John H. Carlyle and others, and containing 2,500 Acres.

The said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco, and much of the Plantation is fresh and the whole under excellent fences.

The buildings consist of a new two story Dwelling house, good stables and barns and all necessary out buildings.

The said land is offered on a long credit and on the most accommodating terms.

Persons desiring to purchase will please address the undersigned at Warrenton, or Joseph B. Batchelor, at Halifax.

The land will be shown by Mr. John H. Carlisle, who resides near it. KEMP PLUMMER.

July 20th, 1851. 878—w8w.

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

A RARE CHANCE!

FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,

At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C,

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 by 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

THE FAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightfu one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Fredericksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ. R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of the State, and a graduate of our University, and has for sometime been engaged, very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and Christian character, give assurance to Parents that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscienciously performed.

The exercises of the next session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including courses, $21,00, - ways in advance. No deduction made, unless in case of protracted illness. By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Sec.*

REFERENCES—President and Faculty of the University of N. C.; Charles G. Haigh, Esq., Hon. R. Strange, Edward J. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville.

July 5, 1851. 71—6w.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arrow Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

New York Importers and Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 LIBERTY STREET,

Between Broadway and Nassau Street,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

NEW-YORK,

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and, as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.
Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.
Silks. Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.
Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers,
Puffings and Cap Trimmings.
Dress Trimmings, large assortment.
Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.
Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.
Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle thread Laces.
Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves, and Mitts.
Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.
English, French, American and Italian Straw Goods.

July 16, 1851. 74—ta$5.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that, since the last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort.

The medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of many diseases. For analysis, see handbills.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their reception at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

TERMS.

Families per month,	$16 00
" " week,	6 00
" " day,	1 00
Single person, per month,	20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 25
Children under twelve years of age and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	$12 00
" " week,	3 50
" " day,	0 75

WM. D. JONES.

July 24, 1851. 76—7w.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

THE next Lecture Term of this Institution will commence the 1st of September, and continue ten months. This School is recognised, and its students admitted on the ad endeun footing, by some of the most respectable Medical Institutions of this country, among which may be mentioned Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the University of the City of New York.

The course of instruction is extensive and practical. Anatomy is taught both by demonstration and dissection; and students can procure abundant material for dissection on very moderate terms. During the course frequent opportunities are afforded students of witnessing and assisting in important Surgical operations.

The fee for the course is $115 00, and always payable on entering the School. Board, convenient to the School, can be had on very moderate terms. Students can obtain the Text-books in Farmville, a village a few miles from the School.

FACULTY:

JOHN P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

FRANCIS J. METTAUER, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JOHN. P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Midwifery and the Diseases of Females and Children.

JOHN P. METTAUER,
Dean of the Faculty.

Prince Edward C. H., Va., July 14. 77 wt27A.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NEW SPRING GOODS,

At Reduced Prices.

J. CREECH has received and daily expecting his Stock of elegant Dry Goods, which was selected with great care, at reduced prices, with many new styles that were not out the first of the season. These goods was purchased for net cash, and can be sold lower than those bought at the early part of the season, before goods had fallen. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere if you want bargains.

J. CREECH.

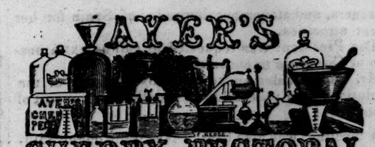
Raleigh. May 7, 1851 53—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solict an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,

And am, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

May 31, 1851. 870—3m.

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Iraing, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

MORE NEW BOOKS,

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo., $1 50. Also, a full supply of Heffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of R. Tucker & Son having been dissolved by the death of the Senior partner, it becomes necessary to collect all its outstanding claims and wind up its affairs as soon as practicable. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, as Surviving partner, or in his absence to Rufus S. Tucker.

W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NEW FIRM.

THE Undersigned having associated themselves together in the Mercantile business, as successors to R. Tucker & Son, will contine the business under the name of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sincerely grateful to the public for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the Establishment, they respectfully solicit, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No.* 9, *Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Hardware, Crockery,
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of J. J. Biggs & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. S. Smith, one of the Firm, will attend principally to collecting and paying the debts; but, payment may be made, and bills presented for payment to either.

Mr. Biggs will continue the business, as heretofore, at the same place. He will leave in a few days, for the Northern Cities, where he will lay in a full supply for the Fall Trade. His old friends are particularly requested to give a call on his return.

J. J. BIGGS,
S. SMITH.

Raleigh, Ju 9 18 76—4t.

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE.

REALLY TRUTH IS STRANGE:

The departed month of July brought

JOY TO THOUSANDS,

Who, with the dissolution of the past month, "bade good-bye" to all timid apprehensions of a failure, and boldly advancing their suit at the

SHRINE OF FORTUNE,

Determined henceforth to seek riches only at that

EXHAUSTLESS MINE OF WEALTH,

PYFER & CO.

The Old Established and Far Famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

ALL FORMER TIMES TOTALLY ECLIPSED.

TRULY BRILLIANT LUCK.

A few dollars often realize a fortune!

$30,000 on a Whole Ticket sent to a gentleman in linois;—he ordered a Package, paid $130 for it, and drew $30,000. This is no wonder, however, as he purchased from the far-famed House of PYFER & CO.

$20,000, sent to Alabama.
$15,000, sent to Virginia.
$10,000, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, sent to North Carolina.
$9,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, sent to Georgia.
$5,000, sent to Ohio.

All promptly paid by PYFER & Co. and the Tickets w on file at their truly fortunate office.

Such Luck only at PYFER & CO'S.

Orders Confidential.

Brilliant Schemes for August, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Aug.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	40,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	12	40 00
4	26,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
5	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
6	30,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
7	20,608